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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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HONGKONG WEEKLY
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With which is incorporated the
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [a827]

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Hongkong, 12th October, 1909. [a35]

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[a42]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1341]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a44]

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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1314]

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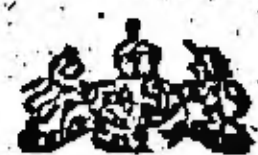
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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 29TH 1909.

A GENTLEMAN who recently returned to England after an uninterrupted residence of some fifteen or sixteen years in the Far East, and who had during that period but little communication with home, and in China had taken little part in public affairs, on his arrival put up for a short period in a hotel on the Strand. He thus describes his first experience:—"So far, I cannot say I am impressed with my visit to the old country. People are lazy, youngsters cheeky, and one sees crowds waiting for some hours outside theatre and music-hall doors on the pavement to get a good seat—boys, girls, and grown-up folk: where they get the money, God-only knows! The Government does not seem to be improving matters by its socialistic legislation. I fear the country will experience a serious shock ere long." The description is not unlike what might have been said of Rome in the latter days of the Empire, when the most serious business of the day was *panem et circenses*. Like the once proud Romans of the Republic, the proletariat of England has come down to be a mere body of pensioners, whom it has become the aim of the Government of the day to feed and amuse, for the mere sake of gaining their votes at the polls; and the main business of Parliament is to provide ways and means to save the proletariat the responsibility of providing for its own offspring. Naturally to the pensioners who in these latter days fill the ranks of the administration, there is ever present the

temptation of an army and navy formed by a wiser generation for the defence of the country, but which costs considerable sums of money to maintain in efficiency; and as one of the first measures of the Roman proletariat when the reins of government fell into its hands was to "starve the legions," so in England one of the first acts of a Government put into office by a proletarian vote, and largely composed of men dependent on their salaries, is, under the pretence of promoting peace, to attempt to reduce to inefficiency both army and navy. It requires but little talent to drop one's insurance. A fool can see that he thereby increases his momentary income. "What has insurance ever done for me," and "why should I support a useless army of directors and secretaries?" "For nearly a hundred years we have had no benefit from army or navy that we can see; why should we stint ourselves to support an army of aristocrats?" says the proletariat. "There is so and so living in a palace with lots of coin at his command, whilst we toil and toil, for bare sustenance; why should he be possessed of all the luxuries, while we have nothing but the labour of our hands to support us? Let us plunder him—plunder in such a case is surely no crime."

Such an argument on first sight, no doubt, looks specious enough, but there is another side to the question. It is not the way that nature sets to work; perhaps it is only a case of perversity, but nature certainly seems to avoid uniformity, and has implanted in the human breast much of her own distaste. A fertile plain has its uses; but what should we think of an artist who in his drawing of a landscape sought to maintain throughout a rigid monotony? In the economy of nature the rugged hill plays as important a part as the teeming vale. We can imagine a level marsh through which, here and there, a languid well comes to the surface, but were there no rising ground to induce a circulation of the water. We know the result; so far from being a fertile and smiling plain, the marsh would quickly become a fetid morass, unfit for the habitation of man; and the few human beings who penetrated its recesses would be nothing more than a batch of fever-stricken wretches unable to help themselves, much less to increase the prosperity of their neighbours. It is not the actual amount of gold distributed through its population that makes a country wealthy, as it is not the actual amount of rain that makes it fertile; in both cases there must be some apparatus for setting the capital in motion. This in the one case is provided by the, itself unfruitful, mountain range; in the other by the aggregation of capital in heaps, whence the action of gravity forces it to descend and distribute itself over the lower grounds. The man of wealth can consume no more actual food than his poorer neighbour, for what further luxuries he may enjoy, he is entirely dependent on his fellow-men, and to obtain their assistance he must set his capital in circulation; each member of the community through whose hands it passes becomes, as it were, a partner of the original possessor. Suppose the original capital were to be divided equally between all there could be no circulation, and the very utmost each could contrive to obtain from it would be the barest of sustenance—no clothing, even butter for his bread—for these would require the services of others. This is, of course, the extreme, but we can imagine any number of intermediate steps, comfort increasing with the increase of circulation.

In the case of a well-watered and fertile region, supplied from an elevated range of hills, we can imagine the result were a huge roller to be passed over the hills, and the whole reduced to a monotonous flat. Physically the land would be ruined, and reduced to a profitless Sahara. This is what the socialistic reformer would do with the finances of the land; he would, if he could, entirely withdraw the power of circulation. The actual gold might remain, but it might as well be returned to its original rock, as there would be possibility of making use of it. Bank notes would long ere this have gone out of circulation, in fact paper and printing would be alike impossible and the multitudes who live by their industries would have to perish, or migrate elsewhere. Of course it is quite true that the proposed Budget does not propose to go to this extreme; at the most it proposes to withdraw one-fifth of the circulating capital. The principle is the same identically; we can suppose the head of water in our mountain range reduced from, say, five thousand feet to four thousand—Will the plain be equally well watered, and will it be able to support an equal population? These are things as capable of proof as any simple mathematical problem; it might be supposed that with the growth of (so-called) education they

would quickly disappear. It is unfortunately the fact that our modern education, of the school board type, at least, just excludes the one useful point of a real education—the drawing out of the faculties. To learn that p e n spells pen, that Great Britain is an island, and contains rivers—some large and some small, and also has towns, some of which are large, and some of them small—may be an exercise of the memory, but is in no sense education. What education means is the drawing out of the faculties to enable the young mind to reason for himself, and this is exactly the element wanting. Were the rising generation instructed in the principles of reasoning it would be able to see the fallacies of the talk presented to it by such nearly as ignorant propounders of riddles as Mr. Lloyd George himself; it would also—and this is of nearly as much importance—be able to understand the inner current of self-interest which in all ages has prompted the would-be demagogue to utilise in his own favour the passions of the misinstructed commonalty. Rome perished through the debauchery of the constitutions by selfish administrators for their own ends; England is in a fair way of being snuffed out through the similar debauchery of her constitutions by financial ignoramuses, as the leaders of the present Government have proved themselves.

The French Mail of the 28th September was delivered in London on the 27th inst.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday four natives, for boarding the s.s. *Glenogle* without permission, were fined \$10 each.

The railway service was interrupted yesterday morning through a train running off the lines near the ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club.

Mr. E. R. Hallifax, who has just been appointed to act as second Magistrate, arrived by the P. and O. mail steamer yesterday accompanied by Mrs. Hallifax and infant.

Dr. W. Wykeham Mijers, who has been acting as H.B.M.'s Consul Agent at the Pagoda, Foochow, since the departure of Mr. Hughes some years ago, has been advanced to the position of Vice-Consul.

The pavilion of the Swiss Rifle Club at Singapore has been destroyed by fire. The building was struck by lightning—and the shooting house was set ablaze, the exploding ammunition sounding like a fusillade.

Singapore Legislative Council will consider a motion by Mr. J. Turner that a committee be appointed to consider the question of increasing the Colony's revenues by taxing such imports as the committee consider should be taxed.

The troopship *Zeus* has left Southampton with troops on board for the Far East, including drafts for the 3rd Battalion East Kent Regiment, Singapore; and the 2nd Battalion East Kent Regiment, Hongkong. The *Zeus* will reach Singapore to-day, and Hongkong on November 4th. On her homeward voyage, she will ship various details at Hongkong and Singapore, including those from the North China Command.

It is reported that the Waiwupa has recently presented a memorial to the Throne recommending Senior Secretary, Wen Pu, Senior Secretary Wu Chi, Civil Vice-Governor of Peking, Yuan Chung-shu and Ex-pendant Tsai Lin Yi Lin, as competent for the appointment of Deputy Vice-President or Counsellor of that Board. Tsai Lin Yi Lin is well known in Hongkong and South China. He has been in Hongkong and Diplomatic Service for the last twenty years and has spent a good deal of the time in official positions abroad.

At the Magistracy yesterday before Mr. J. R. Wood two natives were charged by Inspector Dymond of Aberdeen with being in unlawful possession of 55lbs. of gelatine. It appears that quantities of this explosive have been sold to fishermen in various parts of the Colony, and that in consequence the police have been keeping a sharp look-out for the vendors. The 55lbs. seized in this instance were discovered in two baskets, the gelatine being covered with rice. A woman was engaged to carry the explosive into Aberdeen, where, apparently it was to be offered for sale. The defendants were remanded.

A very successful entertainment was given in the R.E. Theatre last night when the Garrison Schools Concert was held. The display was very creditable to the young people and to their painstaking instructor Mr. L. Hayne. The programme included a glee, part songs and musical drill by the infant children, action songs by the infants, solos by Master R. Finlan, Master H. Williams, duet singing by Master W. Phillips, a piano-forte duet by Misses N. Lock and H. Hooper, a duet by Misses V. Smith and E. Phillips, and a comic sketch entitled "Assurance and Insurance," in which the parts were taken by Masters W. Redman, R. Finlan, W. Goulding, C. Smith, and Miss H. Hooper. The Bufo String Band played delightful selections during the evening.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

St. John's Cathedral ... \$354.51
Union Church ... 124.65
Chinese Wesleyan Church ... 40.9
St. Paul's College Chapel ... 6.29

TELEGRAMS

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THE ASSASSINATION AT
HARBIN.

FULLER PARTICULARS.

UNOFFICIAL DEMAND FOR
ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

Tokyo, October 27th.

Fuller particulars now to hand regarding the assassination of Prince Ito at Harbin state that the Korean assassin was a Roman Catholic convert. He fired several shots in quick succession, and when arrested he said he had accomplished what he had come for: he had avenged the wrongs of his country.

Two bullets pierced the Prince's lungs and a third the abdomen. His Excellency did not speak after being shot, except to inquire about the condition of one of his injured companions.

He was carried to his carriage and attended by his personal physician. The body was an hour after the Prince expired placed in the train by which he had travelled, for conveyance to Dalny, and will be brought from there to Japan on the cruiser "Iwate."

The newspapers hardly realised the condition of one of his injured companions of sorrow.

LATER.

Contrary to expectation, there has been a departure from official etiquette, the death being officially announced this afternoon as having occurred on the 26th inst.

Simultaneously an Imperial Ordinance was issued directing that national honours should be accorded at the funeral.

This is an unprecedented tribute to one who is not of Royal blood.

The warship conveying the body is due to arrive at Yokosuka on the 2nd prox., and the funeral will take place on the 4th.

Russia has handed over the assassin to the Japanese authorities for trial in Korea.

[The reference to etiquette in the above telegram requires the explanation that it has not been customary in Japan to announce a death which has occurred abroad until the body has been brought back to Japan. This course was followed when Prince Arima was died in Formosa.]

Tokyo, October 28th.

The most significant effect of the assassination of Prince Ito is the general opinion among Japanese of the necessity for the annexation of Korea. Yesterday the Foreign Office made a statement deprecating such sentiments, and stating their policy would remain unchanged. As an example of the sentiment prevailing among Japanese journalists at Seoul a meeting was held at which they passed a resolution in favour of annexation and demanding that the Emperor of Korea should visit Japan and apologise to the Emperor of Japan. I learn on good authority that the leading articles in the Tokyo papers have been censored.

Lord Kitchener visited the body at Mukden.

[REUTERS' SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]
TRIBUTES IN EUROPE.

KING EDWARD'S SYMPATHY.

London, October 27th.

H. M. The King, who was at Newmarket when the news reached him, sent the Master of Ceremonies specially to London with an autograph letter to Sir T. Kato, the Japanese Ambassador, expressing his abhorrence at the crime and his deep sympathy with the relatives of the distinguished statesman.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, also conveyed his sympathy to the Japanese Embassy and also to Tokyo.

The English newspapers express consternation over the assassination of Prince Ito, and the hope is expressed that it will not compromise the Russo-Japanese understanding.

The Continental Press also pays its tributes to the deceased statesman.

Lord Curzon, speaking at Oxford, remarking that there were several Japanese among the audience, referred in the most sympathetic terms to the late Prince Ito, whose friendship he had long enjoyed. His Lordship compared Korea with India, and said the task of ruling a subject Eastern people was hard enough for ourselves, and apparently it was no less difficult for the Japanese.

POLITICAL RECRIMINATIONS.

London, October 28th.

Mr. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition, in a recent speech denounced what he described as the scandalous statements of Mr. Ure, K. C., Solicitor-General for Scotland, that Old Age Pensions would be insecure under the Conservatives. Mr. Balfour declared that Mr. Ure had dishonoured his profession and his office.

Mr. Ure, speaking at Rochdale last night, described Mr. Balfour's charges as: outrageous and abominable and made in singular disregard of the truth. Mr. Balfour, he said, had dishonoured his high position in the country by stooping to the meanest calumny in order to escape a political embarrassment of his own creation.

THE CAFE WEISMANN
PROSECUTION.ALLEGED SUPPLY OF LIQUOR
WITHOUT FOOD.

The hearing of the charge against the manager of the Cafe Weismann, of selling intoxicating liquor without supplying food, was again called on before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday.

Detective-Sergeant Sullivan prosecuted, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Crowther Smith (of Messrs. Alameda and Smith) appeared for the defence.

His Worship stated that with reference to the points raised by Mr. Potter on the last occasion he had filed on the record a copy of the report which appeared in the *Daily Press*, which contained a fairly full note of Mr. Potter's remarks. The report seemed very accurate, and he had filed it with the case in order to have on record what Mr. Potter said. His Worship asked if Mr. Potter had any objection.

Mr. Potter—Certainly not.

His Worship—The points you raised with regard to the sale of liquor and the sale of food, were that if the food was not included in the original contract between the parties, there was still no breach.

Mr. Potter—I say that it was included and paid for. I don't think it can be suggested that the order for a bottle of beer was one contract, the order for sandwiches another, and the order for the second bottle of beer a third contract. It has been held over and over again that an order cannot be split up in that way.

His Worship—The second point was about your client holding a transfer. I am prepared to overrule you on that. In the third point you say that the licensee is not liable under certain conditions. Whether he is liable or not will depend on the evidence you call.

Mr. Potter—I take it your Worship has overruled the food point?

His Worship—Yes.

Mr. Potter—And your Worship will state your grounds?

His Worship—In the final decision. Leming Chan Fu was called and deposed to being a waiter at the Cafe Weismann, in which service he had been for over a year. When he was engaged he was told not to serve any customer with drink unless that customer ordered something to eat. Notices to that effect were posted up in the establishment in Chinese. He remembered two customers calling about nine o'clock on the evening of October 1st. Witness asked them what they wanted, and they said "Pilsener beer." They were then asked whether they wanted cakes or sandwiches and the reply was "sandwiches."

Witness took a plate of sandwiches and two bottles of beer on a tray. Later another customer entered and sat at the next table. Witness asked him what he wanted and he said "nothing but Kupper beer."

What did you say to that?—I asked him what he wanted to eat and he said he did not want anything. He said he only wanted beer. Did you say anything then?—I said if he did not eat anything he could not have any drinks and I did not serve him.

Do you remember anything else?—The two customers who entered first then spoke to him, and the third man went and sat at their table. One of the first customers then called for three beers, but I did not supply them. I first asked the waiter.

What did the manager say?—He told me not to give any drink to the last man, but to supply the others, who had eaten something.

Who made their bill out?—The No. 2, as I cannot write English.

His Worship—Is not the rest admitted? Mr. Potter—I think it is, but I was going to call witnesses who would prove that money was actually paid and that there was a bona fide mistake.

His Worship—The only point is whether the sandwiches were really bought or not.

Witness, proceeding, said he was quite certain the manager instructed him when he joined that he was not to supply drink without food.

In reply to his Worship, witness said he could not recognise the two constables, but he was sure it was the one with the moustache who asked for sandwiches. He could take his oath that sandwiches were mentioned. If the constables said this was not so they were not speaking the truth. He took the sandwiches and beer to the customers on the same tray.

Mr. Potter said there was no doubt at all that sandwiches were, in fact, put on the table. There was a great conflict of evidence in the case for the prosecution as to when the sandwiches were brought and whether they were ordered. The constables agreed that they did not order them, but one constable said the sandwiches were brought a considerable period after the beer was supplied, and the other said that the sandwiches and beer were supplied practically at the same moment. If his Worship believed the latter constable's story it practically proved his case, which was that the sandwiches were in fact ordered and brought. Counsel suggested that the constables had made a mistake about this case. The second man admitted that probably they did not understand the boy's pidgin English. He thought it was fair to say that a man who did not understand pidgin English would find it rather difficult to understand what the boy said, and the mere word "sandwiches" would be quite sufficient for the boy, because it was obvious that the boy understood little English. It was quite possible that the constables were making a bona fide mistake. His Worship had just said that the point in this case was whether the sandwiches were ordered or not. With all respect he submitted that that was not the only point. Assuming that the constables simply ordered beer the law—and all were presumed to know the law—that if they went into the premises of an adjunct licensed holder they could order beer, but the adjunct licensee holder or his servant could say that he would give them beer but they would have to take food. Taking that argument a step further it came to this—if the constable did not order sandwiches the servant was quite entitled to supply the beer and then put the sandwiches before the constables and compel them to pay for them. The servant would then be doing what he could to comply with the law. But the constables saw they were in the wrong, thought they had better pay for the sandwiches, and did pay for them. Once those sandwiches were paid for, there was beyond all doubt a sale of food. His Worship was inclined to hold that unless the sandwiches were ordered first and the beer afterwards, Weissmanns ought to be convicted, but there was nothing in the Ordinance to suggest that or anything like it. All the Ordinance said was that an adjunct licensee holder was a person who might sell spirits and intoxicating liquors as an adjunct to his business. If because Constable Spillet used the word "beer" before "sandwiches" the defendants were to be convicted; that would be straining the Ordinance against the defendant, and there was no authority by which his Worship could convict a man in such circumstances. His Worship might be disposed to go according to the spirit of the Ordinance, and say he was of opinion that these sales of food were only a subterfuge. On that point Counsel would refer him to the adjunct licensee. The licensee gave power to a confectioneer to sell two gallons of intoxicating liquor with a five cent rate.

His Worship—There is a delegated authority of some kind.

Mr. Potter—There is no authority to supply liquor without food.

His Worship—But there is a delegated authority to supply liquor with food, while the licensee remains on the premises he has delegated authority to these boys, and they supply each customer who comes in.

Mr. Potter—In a particular way. If, on that night Mr. Eckhardt had left the premises and said to the No. 2 that he was going home, and a breach of the law had occurred during his absence, he would have been clearly liable. In this case the manager was on the premises, and the boy went to him for advice.

His Worship—Which advice was taken subsequent to the sale.

Mr. Potter said it was subsequent to the first sale, but with regard to the third customer the boy was wily enough to see that there had been no sale of food, and that there might have been an infringement of the Ordinance. That was the strongest piece of corroborative evidence they could have that Mr. Eckhardt took every possible precaution. Another rather suggestive point was that the same boy supplied both the sergeant and the two constables, and refused the sergeant a second time, although the second trap was a most ingenious one on account of there being food on the table. What the prosecution wanted his Worship to believe was that although the boy refused to commit a breach of the Ordinance in the sergeant's case, he was willing to do so in the case of the constables. Counsel submitted that this was really absurd, and that it was not a fair suggestion. If his Worship had any doubts, the defendants were entitled to the benefit of it.

His Worship reserved his decision until Monday morning.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The C.N. Co.'s str. *Anhui* leaves Shanghai on the 28th inst., and is due here on the 31st inst. The I.G.M. str. *Germania* left Yape on the 23rd inst., and may be expected here on the 1st prox.

The S.N.K. Co.'s str. *Empress of India*, which left Hongkong on the 25th ult., and Yokohama on the 5th inst., arrived in New York on the 26th inst., thus making a transit of 31 days from Hongkong, and 21 days from Yokohama.

The Bank Line str. *America* left Tacoma on the 23rd inst., and is due at Yokohama on the 10th prox.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"BRISGAVIA."

Captain Selvingham, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 29th inst. will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th inst. at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909. [1334]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex "Armand Behic," and "Charante," from "Vill de Dunkirk," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong-Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 11 A.M., To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 1st Nov., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to us on or before the 1st Nov., or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 1st Nov., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPORIN,
Agent,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1909. [2]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"SILVIA."

Captain Porzellan, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given before To-day.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd November will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st November, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 28th October, 1909. [1351]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"POONA."

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Underwriter.

Optional Cargo will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd Nov., at 4 P.M., will be subject to suit.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, 27th October, 1909. [1]

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "KUMERIC."

FROM TACOMA, SEATTLE, VAN COUVER, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & Co., Ld.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1909. [8]

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS. January to June, 1909. With Index. Price \$7.50.
On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1909.

SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 28th October.

IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Before THE HON. MR. REES DAVIES
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

AN ABSENT EXECUTOR.

MR. H. G. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. Hinds, of Messrs. Britton and Hett, moved on behalf of Ku Kai Shan, executor of the will of Chuk Kai, for an order that the letters of administration of the deceased left undistributed and that the will annexed granted by the Court on April 26th, 1909, to Ip In Kwon be revoked and declared null and void.

No appearance was entered for Ip In Kwon.

His Lordship said he would like to ascertain whether the person concerned had had notice of the application.

Mr. Calthrop explained that the citation was served and the solicitors appeared and brought in the letters of administration. They knew at that time that those proceedings were going to take place. The notice of motion was served on the solicitors in the ordinary way.

His Lordship asked if it would be possible for him to obtain information to show that this man was aware of the notice of motion.

Mr. Calthrop pointed out that they alleged that the man had got hold of the money and it was supposed he had gone out of the Colony.

His Lordship remarked that if the man had left the Colony it would be competent for his Lordship to take evidence on that point—evidence that the solicitors have been communicated with.

Mr. Calthrop said he had been instructed that this man's solicitors had been in communication with the man, but he would not appear.

His Lordship said that if Mr. Calthrop put that in the form of an affidavit that would advance matters.

Mr. Calthrop agreed to file an affidavit to that effect, and, after stating his case, the matter was adjourned to admit of his filing the necessary affidavit.

THE COMPROMISE SYSTEM.

It must be a matter of constant regret to many of our readers that the old compromise system should to a great extent be perpetuated by the Foreign Hongs of the present day. When the foreign trade with this country was in its infancy and our knowledge of the territory, language and people quite rudimentary, such systems as the one under review was imperatively called for, and could not well be dispensed with, but at the moment the foreign community occupy a somewhat more advanced position with regard to local knowledge, and acquaintance with the habits and customs of the natives, although they have not made much progress in acquiring a familiarity with their language. The latter circumstance is undoubtedly to be regretted, but may be accounted for by a variety of causes, chief amongst which we may name the difficulty experienced even by Chinamen in gaining an insight of the multitudinous provincial dialects of the country.

We cheerfully acknowledge that the compromise system has, with some exceptions, proved diligent and trustworthy, when the reverse has been the case much of the blame has been attributable to the indifference or blindness of the employer, rather than to the dishonesty of the employee. When we consider the marvellous facilities for the commission of fraud at present open to men of his class we must conclude that the compromise is more than ordinarily endowed with the power of moral resistance. But compromise as a general rule derives such splendid encomiums from the service of foreigners that it hardly pays them to lose face even with their own countrymen, and if occasionally they do so far forget themselves as to learn their early lessons touching means of fraud, we must bear in mind that to sin is human.

If we were asked by any stranger to this country to define the nature and duties of the Compromise office, we should begin by terming it a kind of *Imperium in Imperio*. The *Maipau* of course takes his orders from the *Tai-pan*, and if he sees fit to do so, sides him, but if, as is sometimes the case, his own interests clash with the interests of the latter, he is no longer subservient to the will or wishes of his ostensible employer; the system under which he works enabling him if he desires it to successfully influence to his own end the operations of the foreigner with whom he is supposed to be acting. The better to illustrate our meaning, let us suppose a case in which after much haggling between vendor and vendee, say, for a chop of Tea, a purchase has been nearly concluded, suddenly a new difficulty arises, and loud voices are heard to proceed from the Compromise's quarters: after a short interval, the *Tai-pan*, Broker, or Compromise, possibly all three, appear, the scene a rather animated discussion again ensues, in the presence of the bewildered *Chao-see*, who is at last informed that a trifling advance of a few mace per picul will entitle him to the parcel of Tea in question, those few mace per picul represent in many cases the Compromise's commission on the pending transaction, and although such commission often exceeds in amount the sum to which his employer is, by a well regulated custom, entitled, yet rather than forego any portion of the same, he will often allow the transaction to fall through. We may again suppose that the Compromise is a holder of the article of produce for which his principal is treating, and we ask, if it is reasonable to expect that he will do otherwise than further his own rather than his employer's interests.

In the above remarks, we have endeavoured to demonstrate, in a very imperfect manner, how the Compromise system at present works; we cannot urge any strong arguments in favour of its continuance, but we would suggest that as the duties are chiefly linguistic, an adequate salary would ensure the services of educated and competent natives, and that the present irregular and undefined system of payment should be gradually abolished. — *Fochoo Echo*.

How to BE BEAUTIFUL—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Creme Chamois, Lait Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chamois will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd. Sole Agents.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

MEMORIAL BY AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

At a meeting of American citizens held in the Y.M.C.A. hall, Tokyo, writes the Tokyo correspondent of the *Japan Chronicle*, the undermentioned action was taken in behalf of international peace. It is addressed to the American Peace Society and All Lovers of International Peace and Goodwill. About seventy missionaries were present at the meeting, and the resolution was passed by a unanimous rising vote. The action is practically that of a hundred missionaries, as quite a number who favoured it were unavoidably absent. The contents of the paper were at once cabled in full to the Associated Press by its representative in Tokyo. The memorial reads as follows:

"While the Government and People of Japan have maintained a general attitude of cordial friendship for the United States, there has sprung up in some quarters of the latter country a spirit of distrust of Japan. There have issued from the sensational press such exaggerated and even false rumours concerning the 'real' and 'secret' purposes of Japan as to arouse a suspicion that even war was not unlikely—a suspicion that was largely dispelled by the cordial welcome given by Japan in the fall of 1908 to the American Fleet and the delegation of business men from the Pacific Coast.

"Both in connection with the embarrassing situation created by the proposed legislation in California regarding Japanese residents and the attendance of Japanese children in the public schools; and in connection with the problem of Japanese immigration into the United States, many articles appeared in the American sensational papers, revealing profound ignorance of Japan and creating anti-Japanese sentiment. In spite of this irritation, the Press and the people of Japan, as a whole, maintained a high degree of self-control. Nevertheless, they were often reported as giving vent to belligerent utterances and making belligerent plans. Trivial incidents were often seized on and exaggerated.

"In this day of extensive and increasing commingling of races and civilisations, one of the prime problems is the maintenance of amicable international relations. Essential to this are not only just and honest dealings between governments, but also, so far as practicable, the prevention as well as the removal of the racial jealousy and misunderstanding between the peoples themselves. Indispensable for this purpose is trustworthy international news. False, or even exaggerated, reports of the customs, beliefs, or actions of other nations are fruitful causes of contempt, ill-will, animosity and even war. If libel on an individual is a grave offence, how much more grave is libel on a nation!

"Therefore, we, American missionaries residing in Japan, would respectfully call the attention of lovers of international peace and goodwill to the above mentioned facts and considerations, and would urge the importance of receiving with great caution any alleged news from Japan of an inflammatory or belligerent nature; and of seeking to educate public opinion in the United States, so that, in regard to foreign news, it will cultivate the habit of careful discrimination."

A CHINESE "GEORGE WASHINGTON."

Some interesting statements were made before Mr. S. S. Smith at Singapore in a libel action by a Chinese against a Chinese newspaper.

Plaintiff was cross-examined as under:—
You have studied politics?—I understand a little.

Where did you study?—I have not studied, I have read books.

Pressed for the names of the books, he said they were books of all kinds—the four books of Confucius.

Doesn't every school boy have to read those?—Quite so.

His Lordship—You are asked what books you have read. You don't read the four books of Confucius for political opinions. What books have you read on political questions?—Newspapers mostly. But witness had difficulty in remembering the names of books on Chinese politics.

Prior to this effort of journalism he had taken no part in reform matters. He did so because the newspapers proclaimed the rottenness of the Chinese Government, and he thought it would be a good thing to get a number of people of the same mind together and substitute another Government for the present one.

You say you have never done anything in your life you would be ashamed to tell the world—No, I haven't.

Have you ever met any other man who could say that truly?—I cannot say, it is a matter of a person's heart.

Have you never told a lie?—No, except in fun.

Have you never said unkind words about anyone?—Never abused anyone.

Chinese often abuse one another, don't they?—Chinese coolies, but not gentlemen.

Is it not one of the commonest forms of vulgar abuse to tell a man that his body stinks?—It is common abuse, but this should not appear in writing.



YOU REAP THE BENEFIT

Digestion is the process by which food is changed into blood, brain and muscle; it is the first essential to vigour, vitality and health. Indigestion—imperfect digestion—makes even good food become poisonous, fills the system with impurities, which in their turn cause pain, sleep, eating, nervousness of mind and body, headaches, palpitation, acidity, and unless remedied, general ill-health and weakness.

IN GOOD DIGESTION WHEN YOU TAKE

The one unfailing cure, as tens of thousands of old-time dyspeptics have testified, is Mother Seigel's Syrup—the world-famous digestive tonic made of roots, herbs and leaves. Taken daily after meals, it aids digestion, regulates the action of the liver and bowels, and makes food nourish and strengthen you—that is the secret of its great success. It cures Mrs. Douch, 45, Middle Street, Hastings, of acute indigestion. She says:—"Its effect upon me was wonderful. I regard it as a grand tonic. It braces me up in a marvellous way. I wouldn't be without it."

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Also in Tablet Form at 5/-

THE KOWLOON CUSTOMS REPORT.

Mr. A. H. Harris, Comptroller in charge of the Chinese Imperial Customs at Kowloon, in his Report for 1908 makes the following reference to the foreign trade:

Foreign goods entered China from Hongkong via the Kowloon stations during the year 1908 to the value of HK. \$3,079,321, an increase over the previous year's figures of over 1 million taels. Cotton goods show a decrease under most headings, with the exception of white shirtings, and more especially cotton thread, which continues to advance satisfactorily. Business in piece goods has been dull owing to the high exchange. Indian cotton yarn passing our stations has dropped to 450 piculs, a fall of over 50 per cent. on the figures for 1907 and the lowest amount recorded in our archives since 1903. Yarn appears to have shared in the general disturbance in commercial dealings caused by the fluctuations and continual fall in silver. The bulk of the trade in this district is carried by steamship to Canton, and of which we have no cognizance. The local trade in the Indian production has advanced considerably during 1908. The dis-favour into which, from various causes, Japanese yarn has fallen materially assisted Bombay. It has been stated that the Indian yarn consigned to southern Chinese ports and to Tientsin, through Hongkong as the distributing centre, has reached some 220,000 bales during the course of the year, the estimated value being \$24,756,000. Of the items under metals, yellow metal sheets, iron and mild steel, nail-rod, and lead in pigs and bars show increases, while iron and mild steel sheets and plates, old iron and mild steel, and steel in bars and plates have declined. It must not be forgotten that the tendency to employ foreign-fabricated lighters towed by steam-launches to carry machinery, metals, oils, etc., onto considerably into the native junk trade. This traffic appears to be on the increase and calls for further regulation than has yet been resorted to. Business in metals has been dull owing to high gold exchange rates. American kerosene oil has risen from 169,855 gallons in 1907 to 453,020 gallons, while Russian has fallen over 60 per cent. to 241,975 gallons and Sumatra by nearly 50 per cent. to 604,175 gallons, the latter figures being a little over a quarter of that passing through our stations in 1905. It is understood that the better class of Chinese object to the odours thrown off by the two latter oils. No Burma oil was imported by junk. Owing to present fiscal conditions many of the distilleries, as I understand, served from Canton, but they could be more conveniently supplied from Hongkong direct were it possible to make the necessary revenue arrangements. Prices during the latter part of the year rose considerably owing to the drop in value of silver though the actual gold price had slightly fallen. It has been rumoured, though not authenticated, that the rise in price of kerosene oil per case during the latter part of the year was due to an understanding between the Standard Oil and Asiatic Petroleum Companies not to allow prices to fall below a certain figure. The importation of foreign rice has fallen from 4,542,202 piculs during 1907 to 3,495,070 piculs. Paddy has fallen from 1,037,906 to 667,901 piculs. Cattle-fish decreased over 60 per cent., and the figures are the lowest recorded; largely due to the want of a market for the fish usually imported from Japan. Rice, bran, dried and salt fish, groundnuts, safflower, white sugar, ginger, and leaf tobacco show substantial decreases. It is stated that one of the principal causes of the decrease in groundnuts (imported chiefly from Java and neighbouring islands) from 171,756 to 70,283 piculs (the lowest figures since 1902) is the erection of two machine oil presses at Bangkok, whence groundnut oil is exported to China. Coal recovered to the standard of previous years. Rattans have increased over 100 per cent., showing the highest figures since 1902.

FOR PREVENTION

"It is an admitted fact that prevention is better than cure, and in no sense is it more true than in regard to bodily health. What may at first be but a slight ailment may, if allowed to go unchecked, develop into a real danger—only to be removed at the expense of much sacrifice and suffering. It is well, therefore, to understand that, taken in time, BEECHAM'S PILLS will quickly go to the root of the trouble and prevent serious illness."

FOR CURE

"If you find yourself suffering from a disordered condition of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, or Bowels, Beecham's Pills may be relied upon with the greatest confidence, not only to give immediate relief, but to effect a permanent cure. This medicine successfully in cases where more potent means often utterly fail. It strengthens all the vital organs, particularly those of nutrition, secretion, and excretion, and many even who regard themselves as confirmed invalids might regain all their health and happiness if they would only TAKE BEECHAM'S PILLS."

TAKE

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. 1/11 & 2/9.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.



SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE, VIA DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

THRICE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st class Cars, operated between Tientsin and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with the Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "KORU MARU" and "SAIKO MARU" (2877 tons each) as follows:—

NORTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Shanghai (Steamer)	Thursday	Saturday or Sunday	
Arrive—Dairen (Russian Train)	Sunday	Monday or Tuesday	
Leave—Dairen	Monday	Tuesday	Friday
Arrive—Mukden	Monday	Tuesday	Friday
Leave—Mukden	Monday	Tuesday	Friday
Arrive—Changchun	Monday	Tuesday	Friday
Leave—Changchun	Monday	Tuesday	Friday
Arrive—Harbin (Russian Train)	Monday	Tuesday	Friday
Leave—Harbin	Monday	Tuesday	Friday
Connecting at Harbin with:			
State Express for Moscow	State Express for Moscow	Wagon-Lits for Moscow	Wagon-Lits for Moscow
SOUTH-BOUND.			
Leave—Harbin (Russian Train)	Monday	Thursday	Saturday
Arrive—Changchun	Monday	Thursday	Saturday
Leave—Changchun	Monday	Thursday	Saturday
Arrive—Mukden	Monday	Thursday	Saturday
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HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—
His Excellency the Governor, Sir FREDERICK JOHN DRAKE, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
His Excellency Major-General R. G. BROADWOOD, C.B., A.D.C. (General Officer Commanding).
Hon. Mr. F. H. MAY, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Mr. W. REES DAVIES (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. C. M. L. MESSER (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. P. N. H. JONES (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWSTER (Registrar-General).
Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Capt. Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.
Hon. Mr. MURRAY STEWART.
Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON.
Hon. Mr. WEI YUK, C.M.G.
Mr. C. CLEMENT (Clerk of Council).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBER.
Mr. F. A. HAZELAND took the oath and assumed his seat as a member of the Council.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.
The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes (Nos. 47 to 50), and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—With regard to the last of these minutes, No. 50, it might interest the Council to know what has been done in this matter. On Friday, the 22nd, the *Calchas* brought in news, which was signalled also from Gap Rock, to the effect that there were a large number of dismantled junk boats floating about to the south and south-west of Gap Rock. I immediately sent out the tug *David Gillies*, which was hired from the Dock Company. She left at 2 a.m. so as to arrive on the scene about daylight and bring in whatever junk she could find. She brought in 32 men from various junks and towed in one junk. At the same time I applied to the Commodore and asked him to give what assistance he could with the vessels of the Royal Navy. He sent out two destroyers and they brought in one junk and also distributed rice and water to different crews; we sent out 200 pounds to be distributed. The next day, Sunday, the two destroyers again went out and brought in three more junks. On that occasion they again took out rice and water. On Monday further reports reached us from Gap Rock that there was a number of derelict junk boats floating about. I appealed to the Commodore, and he again sent out the two destroyers and the *Calchas*. They have not yet returned. They took out 200 pounds of rice each, and the *Stanley*, which was making her fortnightly trip to Gap Rock, also took another 500 pounds of rice. The hiring of the *David Gillies* cost us \$500 and the 2,700 pounds of rice cost \$115, and the financial minutes before the Council is for that amount. I may say that the *Telegraph* brought in 11 men, the *Mathilde* brought in six junks—a most creditable performance. (Applause.) The *Helene* brought in 16 men, and I have just heard that the *Quinta* sighted another junk and took her into safety. The total saved, therefore, is 82 men and 11 junks.

THE RETIREMENT OF MR. CARTER.
The Hon. Mr. HEWITT asked the following questions standing in his name:—

As it is understood that Mr. A. Carter, Sanitary Surveyor, has been retired from the Government service, will the Honorable Colonial Secretary inform the Council when this official first received notice as to his being pensioned? Is it a fact that Mr. Carter was at home on leave for nearly a twelvemonth in the full belief that he was to return to this Colony, and that within five weeks of the date of the expiring of his leave (as shown in the Civil Service List) and when he was on the point of leaving England to take up his appointment here, he was for the first time informed by the Colonial Office that his services were no longer required?

Will the Government, taking into consideration the fact of Mr. Carter's good service, and that owing to his age he is now no longer eligible for obtaining fresh employment in a Government or municipal office, recommend to the Secretary of State that under the exceptional circumstances of the case Mr. Carter be granted a special pension of, say, £130 p.a.; or as an alternative an offer of re-employment here on similar conditions to those of his former post?

In the event of the Government being unable to agree to this, will His Excellency consent to refer the question as now raised to the Secretary of State?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY replied:—

1. Mr. Carter first received notice of the intention to place him on pension in a letter from the Colonial Office dated the 24th of July. 2. It is a fact that Mr. Carter went home on a year's leave on 1st September 1908. He applied for three months' extension of that leave prior to the intimation above referred to conveyed to him on 24th July, and he had been granted an extension to his leave of two months.

3. Mr. H. W. Just, of the Colonial Office, in a letter to Mr. Carter dated the 14th of last September wrote:—"With regard to your request for a special pension, I am to observe that you have been granted the addition allowed under the regulations for abolition of office and that it is not possible to consider the grant of a special pension."

4. The point has already been placed before the Secretary of State.

The Government has already considered the possibility of employing Mr. Carter in some capacity and should a suitable vacancy arise his claims to re-employment will not be overlooked.

AN EYESORE.
The Hon. Mr. STEWART asked the following question standing in his name:—
"To whom, for what public purpose, and for how long has the plot of Government ground between the new Law Courts and the Praya been let?"

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS replied:—
"This ground with the exception of the strip immediately in front of the Hongkong Club temporarily occupied by the Mr. Chan A Tong for work in connection with his contract for the new Law Courts, has been let since 1st December, 1906, to Messrs. Sang Lee & Co. for their work in connection with the contract for Post Office. The ground has to be cleared on three months' notice in writing from the Director of Public Works."

The Hon. Mr. STEWART.—Will the Government undertake to have the plot in question cleared and made presentable as soon as it is no longer necessary to the work in the Law Courts and the Post Office to maintain it in its present untidy state?

HIS EXCELLENCY.—It would be advisable for you to give notice of that question. The present intention of the Government is to clear the plot as soon as it can be done, but I should like to have notice of the question if you desire a definite answer.

THE SUBSIDIARY COINAGE QUESTION.

Hon. Mr. STEWART.—I beg leave to give notice that at the next meeting I shall move the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this Council the issue of a new subsidiary coinage convertible at par would not be successful unless the use of all other subsidiary coins were prohibited within the Colony, and that, in the circumstances, it is undesirable to deal with the matter except as part of a comprehensive scheme of local currency reform."

THE FINANCE BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—I beg to lay on the table the report of the Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million six hundred and twenty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1910. I beg to certify that the said Bill has been considered clause by clause in the presence of all members of the Finance Committee. Therefore, sir, unless any member objects it is unnecessary to go into Committee on this Bill and move that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the Bill was read a third time.

CEMETERY ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that the Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to set apart certain Crown Land to be used as a burial ground for persons professing the Christian Religion, other than members of the Roman Catholic Church."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to. Council then went into Committee.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—This Bill was held over to study the contemplated plan especially with reference to means of access to the ground beyond. Access has now been secured to the Roman Catholic cemeteries which are not included in this Bill by means of the right of way shown on this plan. It has been signed and will be deposited in the Land Office. I may refer to one question which has been mentioned to me privately, that is, with regard to Roman Catholics who are Freemasons. It was believed that they would not be allowed to be buried in a Roman Catholic cemetery. I consulted the Bishop, who informed me that there is no difficulty in the matter. They can be buried in the consecrated area or the dedicated area, as the case may be.

Hon. Mr. STEWART.—I would draw attention to the fact that the memorandum is still inconsistent with the provisions of the Bill. Clause 2 clearly admits any member of the Armenian Church or the Greek Church or any other Christians not Roman Catholics, whereas the intention of the Bill is to limit it to Protestants. I have no objection to the Cemetery being open to every Christian, but the object of the Bill will not be met by the Bill. Persons professing the Christian religion and not being members of the Roman Catholic Church are allowed to be buried in this place under clause 2. Is it the intention that it should be open to those who are not Protestants in our acceptance of the term?

HIS EXCELLENCY.—The intention of the Bill is to open it to all Christians.
Hon. Mr. STEWART.—As long as that is understood, I am content. In the memorandum it says the Colonial Cemetery portion is to be reserved for the burial of members of the Protestant community. If you have a member of the Greek Church applying for burial there, you would be up against a difficulty.

The Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—The memorandum does not control. It would be the Bill itself.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The Attorney-General has some amendments to move which will make the matter clear.

The Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—Are there any graves in the section marked non-Christian?

HIS EXCELLENCY.—I think there are a few.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—If there are it would be rather rough on the relations of these people to be buried in a non-Christian grave.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—They would be any worse off than they were before. (Laughter.)

Clause 2 was amended so as to give a right of way.

The Bill passed through Committee and the Council resumed.

INSPECTION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Sir, I rise to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the periodical inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers."

This Bill is taken practically from the Ordinance in force in the Straits Settlements,

and the objects and reasons appear at the end. It is considered that this legislation is required here.

The object of the Bill is to provide for the inspection of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers with the view to safeguard persons employed in and about buildings where such machinery is used.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole Council to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On Clause 6.
Hon. Mr. GIBSON asked if due notice of an inspection would be given to manufacturers, as otherwise it might stop a few days' work.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The engineers will inspect in the same way as steam launches and steamers are inspected.

Hon. Mr. GIBSON.—Some launches and steamers remain out of work for about 36 hours during an inspection. In the case of the Cotton Mills & the Sugar Refinery, are you going to stop work there for 36 hours?

HIS EXCELLENCY.—You ask that due notice should be given?

Hon. Mr. GIBSON.—Yes. During Chinese New Year, when work ceases for a couple of days, I think this inspection should be carried out, or it would be carried out during the period of the annual overhaul, which takes a week or ten days.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—I think, sir, that in a case such as the hon. member refers to, the inspection could take place without any interference with the work.

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai.—In section 10 there are certain rules which the Governor-in-Council should bear in mind in prescribing the time for inspection.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—What the hon. member said is perfectly correct. The annual overhaul in the event of a launch may take three or four days, and it may be out of commission during that time.

Hon. Mr. GIBSON.—That is the point.
HIS EXCELLENCY.—I can assure the hon. member that everything will be done to avoid inconvenience. It is in contemplation, as far as possible, to appoint engineers of the firms where they are duly qualified.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—Will inspections take place on Sundays if required? Some factories knock off work on Sundays. If the Government will appoint private engineers to be inspectors it will overcome all the difficulty, but as a matter of fact they do not appoint private engineers in regard to launches. They appoint some, but not necessarily all, qualified men. I have in my mind an application which was made by a duly qualified man, and which has been refused.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—These are matters which do not affect the substantial wording of the Bill. I can only say that we will do our best to frame regulations under the Bill which will meet the wishes and convictions of all concerned. If the hon. member will be good enough to send in a memorandum or note, I will bear it in mind in the framing of the regulations.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—The whole difficulty would be overcome if the Government would appoint private qualified engineers.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—That is the intention as far as possible.

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—I can only say that the Government has actually refused.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—I will inquire into that matter. Hon. members are satisfied, I take it?

Hon. Mr. OSBORNE.—I am content, sir, to leave it at that.

On Clause 10.
Hon. Mr. GIBSON asked if it was not an anomaly that the engineer of a works, if he was going to inspect the boilers and machinery, should pay a fee to himself.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—An engineer will inspect most machinery; that is his own job. He is appointed.

Council then resumed, and the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee, and moved its third reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill "An Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908." The objects and reasons are sufficiently given in the memorandum at the end of the Bill, and the law will assimilate that of Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

The memorandum states that the object of the Ordinance is to repeal section 29 of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Ordinance, 1908, which limits the pension of an orphan to one-fourth of the widow's pension in cases where there are less than three children entitled to pension, and to provide that the whole amount of the widow's pension shall be equally divided among the children of a pensionable age.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and moved the third reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897, as amended by the Protection of Women and Girls Amendment Ordinance 1905." In doing so he said:—In addition to the memorandum I might mention that section 2 of this Ordinance amends section 18 of the principal Ordinance by adding a new subsection, making it an offence to harbour an unmarried girl under the age of

11, and the effect of section 3 is to admit the sworn evidence of a child under six in cases of indecent assault. Section 4 is taken from the Statute 48 and 49 Victoria, known as the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The effect of this section is that where a person is charged with rape or felony under section 6, he can be convicted of any misdemeanour under sections 5 or 6.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee and considered the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming the ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

RESERVATION OF LANDS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for the Reservation of certain lands in Victoria, in the Peak District, and in Kowloon as Recreation Grounds, and to provide for Regulations as to the use thereof."

In doing so he said:—The objects of this Bill are set out in the memorandum attached. There will be a certain amendment with respect to section 3.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I beg to move that section 3 be struck out, and in lieu thereof the following sub-section substituted:—"The said pieces of land by this Ordinance reserved and appropriated are hereby declared to be public places within the meaning of the Public Places Regulation Ordinance of 1870, and all regulations relating to Blake Garden, West End Park and King's Park at Kowloon heretofore made under the said Ordinance are hereby confirmed, and shall be deemed to apply with respect to the pieces of land shown on the respective plans as Blake Garden, West End Park and King's Park respectively in the same manner as if such regulations had been made after the passing of this Ordinance."

Hon. Mr. STEWART.—Are these regulations made by the Governor-in-Council, sir?

HIS EXCELLENCY.—Yes.

Hon. Mr. STEWART.—Is there any object in making it lawful for the Governor to re-appropriate those lands? It appears to me that it is a very large power to vest in the Governor solely. Even if the regulations are made by the Governor-in-Council it might be advisable to guard the public interest in the giving of those powers to the Governor-in-Council unless there is some good reason.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—There is no special reason. The re-appropriation will appear in the *Gazette*, and can be questioned by any member of the Council.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The Crown gives, and the Crown reserves the power to take away.

Hon. Mr. STEWART.—On certain matters in connection with public places the Government occasionally acts in a way extremely distasteful to the public. I remember once the Government decided to cut down the trees on the polo ground, without the smallest notice. One fine day people walking in that direction saw that a row of trees had been cut down without any notice. That sort of thing ought not to be done without the public having some say in the matter.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—The hon. member is at fault there, as those trees were not on the public ground at all.

Hon. Mr. STEWART.—They were cut down without the public being notified.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—We are talking now of the recreation grounds. Those trees stood on land outside the recreation ground and were cut down for the enlargement of that ground whereby the public were much benefited.

The only people who questioned it were certain polo players.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—If the hon. member who represents the Justices of the Peace wishes publicity given to a question he will not get it by referring the question to the Governor-in-Council. The matter to be made public should be discussed in the Legislative Council.

Hon. Mr. STEWART.—There is a very able member on the Executive Council, and I have an idea that if something were done contrary to the public interest he would bring it up in the Legislative Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY referred members to Ordinance 4 of 1893, which made it lawful for the Government to reappropriate such lands.

Hon. Mr. STEWART.—I won't press the point. Council then resumed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC PLACES REGULATION ORDINANCE.

AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Public Places Regulation Ordinance, 1870." Cases have arisen where it is desirable to permit the use of public buildings, the Gardens and Recreation grounds, for social entertainments and charitable purposes and to allow gate money to be charged; without any question of the charges being *ultra vires*. It is desirable to make such charges as the Government may approve.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On clause 2.
Hon. Mr. GIBSON.—Does this apply to buildings such as the City Hall?

HIS EXCELLENCY.—It applies to those places mentioned in the Public Places Regulation Ordinance.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY.—It does not apply to the City Hall.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—I don't see any penalty provided for anybody who gets in without a ticket.

Hon. Mr. GIBSON.—I asked particularly, sir, about the City Hall, because it has been rather noticeable that the Government at certain times have been inclined to think they have got the management of the City Hall. I certainly do not think they ought to have the power to deal with that particular building.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—The City Hall is not affected by that Ordinance.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—It is not a public building.

Hon. Mr. GIBSON.—But the Government are always trying to interfere with the City Hall and are making regulations when they have nothing to do with it.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—That assurance is sufficient to meet your point?

Hon. Mr. GIBSON.—Yes, that covers my point, sir.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—The hon. member at the end of the table (Captain Superintendent of Police) suggested that there was no penalty for anybody entering without a ticket.

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—I don't see any power to prevent anybody going in.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—I take it, sir, there will always be a policeman at the gate. And if the law says we have power to close public ground then only people with tickets would be admitted.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—And a man without would be a trespasser.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—Quite so, and he would be thrown out by the police.

Council then resumed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee and moved the third reading.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

CHINESE EXTRADITION ORDINANCE.

AMENDMENT.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Chinese Extradition Ordinance, 1899." By section 12 of the principal Ordinance, where a fugitive criminal has been resident in the Colony for a year and upwards his case has to be considered by the Governor-in-Council, who has to be assisted in such consideration by the Chief Justice, and the Chief Justice would be placed in an embarrassed situation in the event of the fugitive criminal being ordered to be surrendered and then being brought up before the court on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Thus the necessity for this Ordinance.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider it clause by clause.

Hon. Mr. STEWART.—Has such a case ever happened?

HIS EXCELLENCY.—Quite recently, and on that occasion the Chief Justice asked that this clause might be inserted as he might be put in a difficult position if he had to try the case.

Hon. Mr. STEWART.—It struck me as peculiar that this Bill has been in force for twenty years and that the question never arose before.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—It very seldom happens that the man has been here a year.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—And it is only in that case that the Chief Justice advises.

Council then resumed.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

TRADE MARKS AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—I rise to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the law relating to Trade Marks." This Bill proposes to assimilate the law and practice of trade-marks with that in force in the United Kingdom. It is considered desirable in this large commercial community that there should be uniformity in matters of trade-marks with that of the United Kingdom.

The Bill received the consideration in conference of the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce and also the hon. member the Chairman of the China Association, as well as of the Law Society. A few sections have been added to meet local requirements as the result of the conference to which I have alluded.

This Bill is taken practically literally from the Ordinance of the Straits Settlements. The objects and reasons appear at the end of the Bill and it is considered that the legislation is required here.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT.—It is perhaps just as well that I should endorse what has been said by the Attorney-General. Your Excellency was good enough to refer this Bill to the Chamber of Commerce and the Committee of the China Association. The hon. member who represents the Justices of Peace can speak more accurately than I, as I understand he is the Chairman of the Committee of the China Association, but all the points so far as I am aware which have occurred to the Chamber of Commerce or the China Association—and we consulted leading merchants interested—have been met in the Bill, which from a commercial point of view, must be regarded as satisfactory. It is not unlikely that the working of the Bill may suggest alteration, but at present the Bill is accepted by us as satisfactory.

The Bill was then read a second time.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—There are possibly one or two points outstanding which have not been settled, and we do not propose to-day to deal with the whole of the Bill. Those clauses which

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ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

[36]

are debatable will be held over until this day fortnight. We propose, as the Bill is of great length, to read through a certain portion to-day and adjourn the remainder to a later occasion.

Several verbal amendments were made and the Bill was left in Committee.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—Council stands adjourned till this day fortnight.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand six hundred dollars (\$1,600) in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, Water Works, Maintenance of Kowloon.

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of ninety dollars (\$90) in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, Land Registry Office, other charges, incidental expenses.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 30th inst., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1909. [1353]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1909. [1354]

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "FITZPATRICK"

FROM TACOMA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI.

THE above mentioned Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed at once at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after SATURDAY the 30th Oct., 1909, at NOON, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 3rd November, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 2nd November.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected by us in any case whatever.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA. Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1909. [1355]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"BINGO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Nov. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Agents.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1909. [1356]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DEVANHA" FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Moldavia."

From Australia, ex s.s. "Mooltan."

From Penang, Galle, &c., ex s.s. "N. and P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer."

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd Nov., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1909. [1]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 66, Bonham Strand, West, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of October, 1909, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions—

RESOLUTIONS.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—

(a) In Article 55 the word "Five" shall be substituted for the word "Twenty."

(b) In Article 86 the word "Three" shall be substituted for the word "Ten."

NO LI HING, General Manager.

Dated the 15th day of October, 1909. [1316]

INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1903 £19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital £25,000,000
Subscribed Capital £3,275,000
Paid-up Capital £1,212,500
II. Fire Funds £2,042,753 7 10

The undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]

NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1063]

FOR SALE.

DEERINGTON, PEAK ROAD No. 8.

For Particulars apply to—

C. SCHROTER, King's Buildings, IIIrd.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1140]

FOR SALE.

A Quantity of NETTING for Tennis Courts, etc.

TABLE BILLIARD SETS, SLATE BEDS, from \$40.00.

CHINA EXPRESS CO., 3, Duddell Street. [50]

J. R. LEE & CO.,

P. O. Box 384, Hongkong.

THE CHEAPEST STAMP Dealers in the East. Selections on approval. Collections bought.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1909. [1295]

TRY OUR

CORNERED BEEF

AND

CORNERED PORK

THE

DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

LOW EXCHANGE.

GENTLEMEN, ATTENTION PLEASE!

JUST UNPACKED.

FINE SILK AND WOOLLEN FLANNEL.

THE "CRAFTANA" make Woolen Socks, Black, Tan, Plain and Ribbed, Wear-Resisting Vital Parts, Extra Splendid, absolutely Seamless.

Guaranteed Unshrinkable. Pump Shoes and Socks, Suspenders. Also Silk Lisle Socks, &c., &c.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co.,

14, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1909. [41]

DAVID CORSAE & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY

NAVY BOILED

LONG FLAX

RELIANCE CROWN

TARPAULING

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.

Sole Agents.

1674

ASAHI BEER

SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED

FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

SOLE AGENTS:

ITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[1123]

INTIMATIONS

MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Under the Patronage of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR.

A BAZAAR AND FANCY FETE promoted by the above will be held (by kind permission of the Commandant and Officers) Hongkong Volunteer Corps) on the Volunteer Parade Ground, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), Oct. 30th, from 2.30 to 7 P.M.

Many Novelties suitable for Christmas presents.

4 P.M. VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. (Arranged by Miss Eliza Rowe).

6.15 P.M. "A Pair of Lunatics." (Caste—Mrs. WORTHINGTON and Captain BAIRD, The Buffs).

If wet, the Bazaar will be held in the Volunteer Head Quarters.

Proceeds to be divided amongst Various Local Charities for Children; and the Hongkong Cot in the M. C. L. Home at Otterclaw Surrey.

No Chits Taken.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1909. [1321]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INTENDING applicants for Membership to St. Andrew's Society are invited to forward their Names to the Undersigned for Submission to the General Committee. The entrance fee is 25, and the Annual Subscription \$2.00. Any respectable Scotoman is eligible for Membership.

DAVID WOOD,

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]

POSITION WANTED.

BY A FOREIGNER, able to speak English and Chinese, as STONE-KEEPER, OVERSEER or GODOWN-KEEPER, having had previous experience. Good references, and guarantee can be given for a good sum. Thoroughly honest.

Apply by letter to—

E. A. H. Press, "Office."

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [1339]

JUST RECEIVED

A Selection of FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, in Pockets of 10 Cents each, and PARCELS FROM \$1 TO \$10 EACH.

LAWN GRASS SEEDS.

FERTILIZER.

Garden Roots with Wooden Sides & Thick Felt Lining. Floral Guide to Gardening, &c. Inspection invited.

GRAU & CO.,

27, DES VUEX ROAD.

TO LET

MODREENAGH.

Dwelling House To Let at PEAK, partly furnished.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1909. [1325]

TO BE LET.

SPACIOUS GODOWN, Ground Floor of No. 47, Kennedy Town, West Point. Bright and Well Ventilated. Immediate Possession.

For further particulars, apply to JESSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1909. [1308]

TO LET.

ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchai Road.

Apply to—BEUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [91]

OFFICES TO LET.

2 ROOMS, on 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions, from 1st October next.

Apply to—JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1909. [1171]

TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 60, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, corner of Peel Street, having a Good View of the Harbour. Water and Gas laid on. Apply on the Premises, Second Floor.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1909. [1344]

TO LET IN A FEW DAYS.

A BRIGHT AND AIRY BEDROOM in Well-appointed House with Front Verandah and Good View. Bath-room and possibly a smaller Room. "COMFORT."

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1909. [1348]

TO LET.

IN Canton, from the 1st November, two SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES, each containing Eight Rooms with Back Yards and Servants' Quarters, on Shampan Lot 55, now in the occupation of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1909. [1274]

POPULAR SUMMER RETREAT.

ONE of the BEST HOUSES at Kuliang, the Beautiful Summer Resort and Sanatorium, near Poochow, to be let, fully furnished, for the whole season. Apply to Office of this paper for references.

Poochow, 22nd May, 1909. [794]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, Praya, Kennedy Town.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [1340]

TO LET.

No. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Eight-Roomed House and Tennis Court.

Apply to—H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 9, Poddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [1073]

TO LET

TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7, 8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tung Lap Tieg's Godown East Point). Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate.

Apply to—KAM FOOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

TO LET.

No. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Outhouse, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

Apply to—F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, 35, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

STORAGE.

FOR COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 285 at NORTH POINT, Suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 35 in PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 41,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YEARS' LEASE. For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDLELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [98]

TO LET.

A Suite of 3 ROOMS on Third Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of two Bath Rooms, suitable for Office or Living Rooms. From 1st November next.

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon. NEW AND COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48, Yammat, Area 65,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1909. [1258]

TO LET.

DUNHAYN, 33, ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—HO U MING, 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1177]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nai Chung Road.

A HOUSE in RYDON TERRACE.

OFFICES To Let, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 10, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st floor.

OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.

GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL.

FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [97]

TO LET.

IN No. 6, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL, OFFICES and GODOWN.

In No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Office.

ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31, Wyndham Street.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [1054]

TO LET.

No. 2, BEAUFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaikwan Road.

PREMISES at SHAMSHIN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway.

THE EYELIE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very Large Garden.

BEAUFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Office.

No. 5, CAMERON VILLAS (No. 57 Peak), Rep. red. Painted and Colorwashed.

No. 25, SHELLEY STREET (new House), GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

HOUSES in BELILIOS TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and colorwashed, exceptionally cheap rentals.

FOR SALE—The "Pearl," at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands.

Apply to—LINSTED & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 23rd October, 1909. [100]

TO LET.

No. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, FREDERICK STREET.

Apply—MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Apply—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1909. [818]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST.

Apply—CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [264]

BANKS

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP ¥20,000,000

RESERVE FUND ¥15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokyo, Nagasaki, Kobe, Osaka, Lyons, London, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Port Arthur, Newchwang, Dairen, Liyang, Ching Chua.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months 4 per cent

" " " 6 " 3 1/2

" " " 3 " 2 1/2

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [454]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000

RESERVE FUND £1,575,000

RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent

for 6 " 3 1/2

for 3 " 2 1/2

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1909. [121]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (€3,750,000)

RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,745 (about £279,407)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA.

Branches—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Samarra, Sourabaya, Cherbon, Tegal, Pecalangan, Paseroean, Tjilatjap, Padang

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS DELHI ... Noon, 30th } See Special
OF CALL ... Capt. G. W. Gordon, R.N.R. } Oct. } Advertisement.

LONDON and ANTWERP ... About 3rd } Freight and
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT ... Capt. A. B. Cubitt, R.N.R. } Nov. } Passage.
SAID and MARSEILLES ...

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1909.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SHANGHAI, CHEFOO and NEWCHANG ... On 29th Oct., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "CHENAN" ... On 31st Oct., 11 P.M.
MANILA ... "TAMING" ... On 2nd Nov., 3 P.M.
CEBU and ILOILO ... "SUNGKIANG" ... On 2nd Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "ANHUI" ... On 4th Nov., 4 P.M.

THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BEIRBANE, SYDNEY, with Transhipment for TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, ADELAIDE, FREMANTLE and PERTH ... On 5th Nov., 4 P.M.
WELSHAIWEI and TIENTSIN ... "KUEICHOW" ... On 6th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "LINAN" ... On 7th Nov., 11 P.M.
MANILA ... "TEAN" ... On 9th Nov., 3 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" "CHENAN" "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

FARE, INCLUDING WINES, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.

TELEPHONE 35.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI.

RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LD.

GOTHENBURG.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS DATE OF SAILING.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA and KOBE "CANTON" ... On 10th November.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, GOthenBURG and BALTIC "PEKING" ... Middle of November.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, COPENHAGEN, GOthenBURG and BALTIC "CANTON" ... Middle of December.

For Further Particulars apply to
Hongkong, 16th October, 1909.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR SHANGHAI ... "CHOYANG" ... Friday, 29th Oct., Noon.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Monday, 1st Nov., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SAMARANG and SOERABAYA ... "ONSANG" ... Monday, 1st Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ... "WINGSANG" ... Tuesday, 2nd Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "YATSIANG" ... Thursday, 4th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "POOKSANG" ... Friday, 5th Nov., 3 P.M.
MARSHAL ISLANDS, KORE and MOVI ... "YUENSANG" ... Friday, 5th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA ... "KUTSANG" ... Friday, 12th Nov., 2 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOODSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Hankow Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang. Telephone No. 61.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,

Hongkong, 29th October, 1909.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST CLASS—FASTEST AND MOST LUXURIOUS STEAMERS ON THE COAST HAVING SPLENDID ACCOMMODATION—FOR FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS: ELECTRIC LIGHT AND FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

STEAMERS FOR LEAVING.
"HAITAN" ... SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW ... FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at 10 A.M.
"HAIMUN" ... SWATOW ... SUNDAY, 31st Oct., at 10 A.M.
"HAIYANG" ... SWATOW, AMOY and FOCHOW ... TUESDAY, 2nd Nov., at 10 A.M.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PASSENGERS, STEAMERS WILL ARRIVE AT, AND DEPART FROM, THE COMPANY'S WHARF (NEAR BLAKE PIER).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1909.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE FOR
CALLAO, IQUITQUE, VALPARAISO, ETC., VIA MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA,
HONOLULU, MANZANILLO AND SALINA CRUZ (Mexico).

S.S. MANSHU MARU ... 5000 tons gross ... Ball Dec 10th, at Noon.
S.S. AMERICA MARU ... 6000 ... Febr. 5th, 1910, at Noon.

For particulars apply to

K. MATSUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, Yok Building.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1909.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS TONS SAILING DATE.
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID ... Capt. T. Harrison, 6,500, WEDNESDAY, 10th Nov., at Daylight.
WAKASA MARU ... Capt. N. Nielsen, 6,500, WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov., at Daylight.
KAGA MARU ... Capt. M. Hagino, 8,000, TUESDAY, 9th Nov., at Noon.
SHINANO MARU ... Capt. K. Kawan, 6,500, TUESDAY, 7th Dec., at Noon.
YAWATA MARU ... Capt. T. Sekine, 5,000, FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
NIKKO MARU ... Capt. M. Yagi, 6,000, FRIDAY, 26th Nov., at Noon.
MOYORI MARU ... Capt. J. C. Richards, 4,000, FRIDAY, 29th Oct., at Noon.
BINGO MARU ... Capt. A. Christiansen, 6,500, SATURDAY, 30th Oct., at Daylight.
TOTOMI MARU ... Capt. R. Smith, 4,500, MONDAY, 8th Nov., at Noon.
KAMO MARU ... Capt. F. L. Sommer, 9,000, SATURDAY, 20th Nov., at Daylight.
KUMANO MARU ... Capt. W. Winckler, 6,000, WEDNESDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon.

* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

* Cargo only.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

EXTRA PASSENGER SERVICE NEW STEAMERS— EUROPEAN LINE.

FOR GENOA, MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID.

THE CO.'S NEWLY BUILT 9,000 TON PASSENGER STEAMERS WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG AS FOLLOWS:

KITANO MARU - (Capt. F. E. Cope) - About Wed. 17th Nov.
HIRANO MARU - (Capt. H. FRASER) - About Wed. 15th Dec.
KAMO MARU - (Capt. F. L. Sommer) - About Wed. 12th Jan.
MISHIMA MARU - (Capt. A. H. Moses) - About Wed. 9th Febr.

CHEAPEST PASSAGE RATES TO EUROPE AND AROUND-THE-WORLD.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
MANAGER. [15-93]

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP TONS CAPTAIN FOR SAILING DATE.
BUBI ... 2540 E. W. Almond Manila On 30th Oct., Noon.
ZAFIRO ... 2540 E. Rodger Manila On 6th Nov., Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1909.

SEHAW, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KORE and YOKOHAMA:
S.S. SILVIA ... 1st Nov.
S.S. SUEVIA ... 17th Nov.
S.S. SENEGAMBIA ... 18th Nov.
S.S. SITHONIA ... 1st Dec.
S.S. SCANDIA ... 10th Dec.
S.S. BRASILIA ... 18th Dec.
S.S. SEGOVIA ... 28th Dec.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

THOS. COOK & SON, TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

CHIEF OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

OFFICIAL AGENTS FOR THE OBERAMMERGAU PASSION
PLAYS OF 1910.

Head Office for the Far East—
16, DES VUEX ROAD,
HONGKONG.

Japan Office—
14, WATER STREET,
YOKOHAMA.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPEDIENT ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJILATJAP.	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Oct.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	Second half of Oct.	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.
TJIPANAS	SHANGHAI	Second half of Oct.	JAVA	Second half of Oct.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	Second half of Oct.	JAVA	First half of Nov.
TJIMAH	JAVA	Second half of Nov.	SHANGHAI	Second half of Nov.
TJIKINI	JAVA	Second half of Nov.	JAPAN	Second half of Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Yok Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1909.

Telephone No. 375.

[18]

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and PUGET SOUND RAILWAY
AND
THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE and ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKO- HAMA	"FITZPATRICK" Capt. E. R. Hutchinson.	4,416	SATURDAY, 6th Nov., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"DALJIN MARU" Capt. Y. KUBURAKI	SUNDAY, 31st Oct., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. K. SUGI	SUNDAY, 31st Oct., at 10 A.M.

Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout. First Class Cuisine.
The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabin AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

T. ARIMA,
MANAGER

[877]

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
STEAMER TONS	1 P.M. SATURDAY	STEAMER TONS	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
ARCADIA 7000	February 5	MANTUA 11000	March 5	March 11
ASSATE 7500	February 19	CHINA 8000	March 19	March 25
DELTA 8000	March 5	MALWA 11000	April 2	April 8
MACEDONIA 10500	March 19	(Through Steamer calling at Bombay)	April 16	April 22
DEVANHA 8000	April 2	MONGOLIA 10600	April 30	May 6
ASSATE 8000	April 16	MARMORA 10500	May 14	May 20
DELTA 7500	April 30	MOBEA 11000	May 28	June 3
DELHI 8000	May 14	MOOLTAN 10000	June 12	June 18

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong or at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £71.0 SINGLE £106.14 RETURN

2nd " £48.8 " £72.12 "

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Tonnage	Leave HONGKONG	Due LONDON
• SYRIA ... 6500	January	26	March 12
• SUMATRA ... 4500	February	9	March 26
• NYANZA ... 6700	February	23	April 6
• SUNDA ... 4570	March	23	May 7
• MALTA ... 6062	April	20	June 4
• SARDINIA ... 6570	May	4	June 18
• NORE ... 6700	May	18	July 2

These Steamers call also at SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and at MARSEILLES.

FARES TO LONDON (Including Surtax):

1st SALOON £55.0 SINGLE £82.10 RETURN

2nd " £39.16 " £57.4 " "

* Carry 1st and 2nd Saloon Passengers.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT

[1076]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

Mails from EUROPE via SIBERIA:-	Date of Despatch from London.	Date due in Hongkong.	Vessels.
8th October.	To-day.	Delat.

The Public are informed that the Christmas and New Year Parcel Mail to the United Kingdom will be closed in this office at 5 p.m. on Friday the 12th of November 1909. In order to facilitate the work and avoid delay it is requested that Parcels be posted before the above date. This Parcel Mail by the long sea route via Gibraltar is due in London on the 18th of December. Parcels may be forwarded via Brindisi with an extra fee of 60 cents, such parcels are due to reach London on or about the 10th of December with the Letter Mail. Parcels containing Gold or Silver must be insured for at least part of their value. All insured parcels must be sealed. All the seals must be of the same kind of wax, and must bear distinct impressions of some device. The device must be the same on each seal. Straight curved or crossed lines are not admissible. Batches or Coins must not be used for sealing. The Clerk of this Post Office are strictly forbidden to seal Parcels for the Public or to affix stamps on letters or parcels. Parcels tendered for posting that do not comply with the regulations will not be accepted.

FOR	PRE	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Eucow	Haiton	Friday 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Newcastle, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin, and Fremantle	Yasuta Maru	Friday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Choyang	Friday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Saigon	Quarta	Friday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Quarta	Friday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Tsingtau, Chefoo and Newchwang	Kwaiyung	Friday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Mogori Maru	Friday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Holbow and Haiphong	Jacob Diederichsen	Friday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Pago Maru	Saturday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow	Delat	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Delat	Saturday, 30th, 10.00 A.M.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.

EUROPE &c, India via Tutuila (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.00 Extra Postage, 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in the first clearance. The Parcel Mail will be closed to-day, at 5 p.m.

MASSACHUSETTS, Amoy and Eucow, Shanghai, SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE, Swatow, Amoy, and Anping, Swatow.



SAMPLES

ON

APPLICATION.

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On	October 28th.
LONDON	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.84
Bank Bills, on demand	1.84
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	1.84
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	1.9
Credits, at 4 months sight	1.9
Documentary Bills at months sight	1.9
PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	218
Credits, at 4 months sight	222
GERMANY	
On demand	177
NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	42
Credits, at 60 days sight	43
BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	129
Bank, on demand	129
CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	129
Bank, on demand	129
SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	74
Private, 30 days sight	75
YOKOHAMA	
On demand	84
MANILA	
On demand	85
SINGAPORE	
On demand	73
BATAVIA	
On demand	104
HAIPHONG	
On demand	12
SAIGON	
On demand	12
COLOMBO	
On demand	83
SOERABAYA	
Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.55
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tola	\$60.50
BAR SILVER, per oz.	22

OPIUM

Quotations are:-	October 26th.
Malwa New	\$1,250/1,280 per picul
Malwa Old	\$1,220/1,250
Malwa V. Old	\$1,350/1,400
Malwa V. Old	\$1,370/1,400
Persian fine quality	\$1,100/1,050
Persian extra fine	\$1,160/1,180
Patna New	\$1,300
Patna Old	\$1,280
Bombay New	\$1,330
Bombay Old	\$1,330

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Gregory Apeor, from Moji, Mr. Shant.
Per Catherine Apeor, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. D. M. Henderson.
Per Hailan, from Amoy, Messrs A. A. Brown and H. W. Livingstone.
Per Bingo Maru, from Antwerp, &c., Mrs. G. Robinson and child, Mrs. E. N. Burn, Mrs. N. Burn, Misses A. Benning and A. Stokes, Dr. A. N. de Gruy, Master B. Little, Messrs J. C. Clark, F. F. Chevalier and C. W. Mark.
Per Empress of China, from Hongkong, from Vancouver, B.C., Mr. and Mrs. H. Hancock, Mrs. T. Beckett Russell, Misses G. Hulet and Silman, from Yokohama, Messrs A. B. Rouse and C. E. H. Beavis, from Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Slade, 2 children and nurse, The Earl and Countess of Macclesfield and maid, Major W. E. Walker and Mr. W. Harvey, from Nagasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Bilbrough and 2 servants, Messrs S. Okada and T. Tanaka, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boyce Keep and servant, Dr. J. Whiteley, Kew, Dr. Otto Schreiner, Capt. F. Kofod, Messrs H. N. H. Mody, K. A. Dowley, J. C. Manoe, B. Layton and servant, E. W. Archer, H. Fowler, M. Baggallay and Jas. Holland.
Per Detoncha, for Hongkong, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Hallifax, infant and nurse, Miss Chrystie, Messrs A. E. Dunhill and H. V. Farr, from Marseilles, Mrs. Harris, infant and servant, Mrs. Abbott, Messrs E. S. Lindsey, E. H. Hamilton, P. Malcom, J. Smith and E. J. B. Lover, from London, for Manila, Mr. O. Twelfth, for Shanghai, from London, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow Wheeler and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair and infant, Mrs. and Miss MacDougall and infant, Mrs. Millard, infant, child and servant, Miss E. H. Hamilton, Rev. L. D. M. Wedderburn, Messrs D. MacGregor and G. C. Barry, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Hutton Potts, infant and nurse, Mrs. Peobles, Misses Anderson and Ascheron, from Bombay, Mr. S. T. Clarke, from Colombo, Mr. Prior, for Yokohama, from London, Messrs S. Stafford and C. Stafford, from Marseilles, Messrs Paul Nippon, Abbott, S. T. Cohn and servant, from Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. D. S. Campbell, infant and ayah, Mrs. Spooner, Messrs G. and C. Putnam, from Brindisi, for Manila, Capt. and Mrs. Tidball.



"CAPSTAN"

MIXTURE

A Unique Smoking Mixture.

"Let those smoke now who never smoked before. And those who always smoked—now smoke the more."

IN THREE STRENGTHS: MILD, MEDIUM & FULL.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 28th, 1909.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$995, sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$65, buyers
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	\$126	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$12, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$53, sales
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	\$10	\$9.50, buyers
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 149.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$6.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 192.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 112.
Soy Choo Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 460.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$74	\$6	\$164.
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$63, sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$55, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 76, sales
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 140.
Fenwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$11, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$7, sal. & buy.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$210, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$72, buyers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$23, sellers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$162.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$114, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$92, buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$375.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 110, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$847.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$230.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$104, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$9, sellers
Kowloon Land Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$30	\$30	\$30, sellers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 120.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$41, buyers
MINING.—				
Société Française des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Fes. 250	all	\$625, buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21	18/10	\$8, sellers
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$134, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$13, sellers
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	\$9, sellers
REFINERIES.—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$147, buyers
Luna Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$23, sellers
Robinson Piano Co., Limited	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$84, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$33, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$13, sales
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$41.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	\$19, buyers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$10	\$10	\$26.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$142, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$24, buyers
Stores and Dispensaries.—	20,000	\$5	\$5	\$2.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$12.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$8, sellers
Weismann, Limited	175	\$100	\$100	\$150.
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$124, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 fdms	\$10	\$10	\$30.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$104.
RUBBERS.—				
Castellfields, fully paid	—	—	—	52/- sellers
Liuggis	—	—	—	24/- buyers
Anglo-Malays	—	—	—	15/- sellers
Shelfords	—	—	—	36/- sellers
Salgornies	—	—	—	\$69 1/2 (Straits), ol.
LOANS.				
Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.	
Chinese Imperial 1885	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	For.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Oct. 26th—Indian, Denbighshire, Brithery, Evans Perinard, Glenloch, Kowang St. Shi-moa. 26th—Australia, Hmelawa, Nov, Ching W. 13th—Bentley, Bremen, Prim, V. 16th—Kleat, Dortmund, Dancation, Kowachi Maru, Pak Ling, Ernest Simon, 20th—Derflinger, Bazonia, Lianore, 23rd—Kamo Maru, Alania Maru, Borneo, Palagan, Pelous, Vanadia. 27th—Admiral Oiry, Aubrien, Benmohr, Benegambie, Hyon, Montrose, Teucer.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

October 25th—Sumatra. 25th—Indrawadi, Polynesian, Inaba Maru, Silencia (Am.).
MESSRS. FALCONER & CO'S REGISTER.
October 28th.
Barometer 9 A.M. 30.05 Therm. (Wetbulb) 9 A.M. 76
Barometer 1 P.M. 29.98 Therm. (Wetbulb) 1 P.M. 75
Barometer 4 P.M. 29.95 Therm. (Wetbulb) 4 P.M. 75
Thermom. 9 A.M. 77 Therm. Maximum 78
Thermom. 1 P.M. 78 Therm. Minimum 76
Thermom. 4 P.M. 78 Therm. Night 77

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY

AS IN

1745

BEWARE OF WHISKY

Sold under Similar Names

Known in Hongkong

for

Half a Century.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

VESSLS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. Fookang from Calcutta

and the Straits left Singapore for this port on

the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., and is due here on

or about the 1st prox. at daylight.

The Indo-China str. Kamsang left Calcutta

for this port via the Straits on the 25th inst.,

and may be expected here on or about the 11th

prox.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. Montague left Vancouver for

Hongkong on the 22nd inst. p.m. via the

usual ports of call.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. Mongolia left Yokohama on

the 24th inst., and is due here on the 2nd

prox.

THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. Klotz carrying the German

Mail with dates from Berlin of the 6th inst.,

left Colombo on the 24th inst. morning, and

may be expected here on or about the 4th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. Prinz Waldemar left Sydney

on the 21st inst., at noon, and may be expected

here on or about the 12th prox.

The E. & A. str. Empire left Sydney on the

23rd inst. for Queensland Ports, Manila and

this port, and is due here on the 16th prox.

The C.N. Co.'s str. Taitan leaves Sydney on

the 30th inst., and is due here on the 24th prox.

REGULAR STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. Mogori Maru (Bombay

Line) left Singapore for this port on the 21st

inst., and is expected here to-day.

The str. Heliopolis from Durban left Chin-

wantao on the 24th inst., and is due here to-

day.

The J.-C.-L. str. Tjilivong left Batavia

for this port on the 20th inst., and may be

expected here to-day.

The C.N. Co.'s str. Tanning left Manila on

the 26th inst., and is due here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. Kaga Maru (American Line)

left Kobe for this port via Moji and Shanghai

on the 22nd inst., and is expected here on

the 31st inst.

The Swedish str. Canton left Port Said on

the 14th inst., and may be expected here on

or about the 10th prox.

The N.Y.K. str. Teboshi Maru (Bombay

Line) left Bombay for this port via Colombo

and Singapore on the 20th inst., and is expected

here on the 10th prox.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.

ASIA, American str., 4,567, Harry Gaukrager, 21st Oct.—San Francisco 23rd Sept. and Shanghai 19th Oct., Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.
BERALDER, British str., 1,958, A. Tough, 25th October—Moji 20th October, Coal—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BEN THUY, French str., 326, Helle, 16th Oct.—Haiphong 15th October, Wood—Wilks and Jack.
BRAND, German str., 1,519, M. Evensen, 20th Oct.—Hanyang 12th October, General—Wallom & Co.
CARL DIEDERICHSEN, German str., 774, J. Keyser, 12th Oct.—Haiphong via Hoihow 11th Oct., Coal and General—Jensen & Co.
CHANGSHA, British str., 3